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measure now brought forward, met with little more support. He therefore considered himself warranted in expressing his opinion that the amendment proceeding from a quarter where all attempts to do any thing were objected to, looked like an endeavour to prevent any effectual step being taken, and to fritter away what could not be directly prevented. It was like throwing a tub to the whale, to divert its attention, and by a side wind to alter the course of a vessel. He further remarked, that we had not reason to expect the embargo would in future be violated in America, in more instances than had occurred during the last year, in which very few had happened, and as a proof that America had not received just ground of offence from France, by the Berlin Decree, he mentioned that he believed no instance had occurred in France, of an American ship being condemned, till after the date of the Orders in Council. He particularly objected to now addressing the same person whom the trade unanimously opposed in 1782, and who, he was convinced, would not *risk his place* in remonstrating in strong terms against any favourite measure of the present administration. He had heard nothing to cause him to alter his opinion, and therefore he was determined to persevere in his motion, though he should even have to stand alone.

Robert Williamson expected if he had moved the question at Belfast, on his plan, it might have been carried, and thought the present amendment was proceeding by a direct wind into the proper port, and concluded by again defending the Orders of Council, and by observing that a person with whom he had conversed, had recommended that in case of a private application to any of the members of administration, it should be made to them individually, lest it might be cushioned by any one of them. He, however, made no motion to this effect.

The question was then put on the amendment, so as to negative the original Resolutions, and was carried by a show of hands, in favour of the amendment. A division afterwards took place, by separating to different sides of the house, for the sake of more accurately ascertaining those who voted, when a similar result attended, and the address in opposition to the petitions was ordered to be signed by the chairman, on behalf of the majority. The meeting immediately dissolved; the advocates for the amendment appearing fully satisfied with defeating the original plan, did not trouble themselves with any further exertions, by appointing a committee, or taking additional measures to render their own plan efficacious. But though it consisted with their policy to leave *their own scheme unsupported*, the business will not thus be suffered to drop, as measures are now in a state of preparation to have the calamitous state of this country, in case of fluxeet not arriving, fairly stated to the Imperial Parliament, at its meeting, as it is expected that the policy of the orders in council will form an early and prominent object of parliamentary discussion, in which it is fitting that the distresses of the north of Ireland should be fully and explicitly made known.

We regret to find that in our last Number an Essay on Humbugging appeared, which had been previously published, with a few variations, in a late periodical publication in Dublin. It was sent to us by a Correspondent in such a form, as to induce us to suppose it was original. We request our Correspondents may not hereafter send to us any Paper which they have previously sent to a similar publication, or give us extracts from books without specifying the authors from whom they extract, to give us an opportunity of judging on the propriety of insertion, and acknowledging the sources whence such articles are borrowed. Originality of communications is essentially our aim.

We have received a Critique on "Old Nick's Pocket-book." We decline to insert criticisms thus gratuitously offered. We trust we are sufficient to do our own work in this department.

We have received a few lines in answer to the critique on Mary Leadbeater's poems, which we decline to insert. The writer was, doubtless, serious in her concluding line, though to us it conveyed an idea altogether ludicrous. Not having had the honour of knowing Edmund Burke in this world, we have formed no very high idea of the happiness of meeting him in a future state of existence. He may have been benevolent and amiable in private life. We spoke of him as a politician, and in that character he did incalculable mischief to these countries. We are now, in our heavy taxes, and in the continuance of the interminable war which he recommended, reaping the bitter fruits of his intemperate, and but too successful endeavour to raise the infatuated war-whoop. Private virtues however splendid, do not lessen political and public vices. They only make defects more glaring.

*Errata.....*Number iv. page 317, column 1st, line 32 from the top, for Joyce, read Jones. No. v. p. 339, col. 2d, line 5 from the bottom, insert a full stop after it, and begin a new paragraph.—line 6 of ditto, for ad, read *Annals*.—p. 352, col. 1, line 28, from the top, for Mrs. read Mr.